



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Town—Plague-infected rodents found at East London.

The following is received from the medical officer of health, under date of May 14, 1906:

East London.—During the week ended May 12, 80 rodents, of which 18 were found dead, were bacteriologically examined. Of this number 3 were found to be plague infected. The area of infection is confined to the original site of discovery.

Report from Freetown, Sierra Leone—Sanitary conditions.

Vice-Consul Dougherty reports, May 24, as follows:

Health conditions remain the same at this consular post and throughout the surrounding territory.

No malignant or contagious disease has been reported as prevailing in any part of the country.

Smallpox is present only to a slight degree. There has been no repetition of the epidemic which existed a year or more ago. No serious outbreak of disease has been reported from any part of the west coast of Africa.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague in Queensland—Examination of rodents for plague infection.

The department of public health of Queensland reports as follows:

WEEK ENDED APRIL 28, 1906.

Brisbane.—No case of plague reported. Rodents examined, 370; no infection found. Last infected rat found April 12.

Rockhampton.—No further development of plague. Dead and diseased rats were found on the premises from which the 8 cases reported for the weeks ended April 12 and 21 were taken. Dead rats were also found in the vicinity.

WEEK ENDED MAY 5, 1906.

Brisbane.—One case of plague, reported April 30. The patient was a boy employed in a produce store. He injured his hand while at work and developed plague twenty-four hours later. The case ended fatally on May 2. Rodents examined, 270; no infection found.

Rockhampton.—One new case of bubonic plague reported, May 1.